The CRISIS

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Dear Subscriber

Please do not be alarmed if you fail to receive your copy of *The Crisis* on June 1.

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The June and July issues of *The Crisis* are combined into one issue, June-July, out July 1, 1956.

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The August and September issues of *The Crisis* are likewise combined issues — August and September. This August-September issue will be out on September 1, 1956.

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THE CRISIS

Founded 1910
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

Editor: James W. Ivy
Editorial Advisory Board: Lewis S. Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, Carl Murphy

Vol. 63, No. 5 **Whole Number 533**

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May, 1956

COVER

Coletta Warren, beauty of Williamson, W. Va., chosen "Miss United States Pageant of 1955." Miss Warren is a graduate of Howard and the Juilliard School of Music, New York City. — United Press Photo

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THE CRISIS *was founded in* 1910 *and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.* THE CRISIS *is published monthly from October to May inclusive and bimonthly June-July and August-September by The Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., at 20 West 40th Street, New York* 18, *N. Y. Roy Wilkins, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15 *cents a copy. Foreign subscription* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscription may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and three weeks notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Reentered as second class matter July 22,* 1949, *at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March* 3, 1879.

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Layne's Studio

ROY WILKINS, *executive secretary of the NAACP, presents an NAACP life membership plaque to songstress Lena Horne aboard the French liner* Liberté *on which she sailed on April 6 for a five-month tour of Europe. Miss Horne, a long-time supporter of the Association, took out a $500 life membership in the Association.*

■ Though delivered more than a year ago, we think this speech still appropriate for these perilous times

Brotherhood: The Price of Survival*

By Robert A. Nisbet

NO more fitting occasion for the celebration of human brotherhood could possibly be found than the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. [February 12, 1809] Few people in all history have made such magnificant contributions to the sense of brotherhood and to the feeling for the dignity of man that underlies human brotherhood.

In the ancient Greek world, the philosopher Aristotle was struck by the frequency with which human societies declined and finally disintegrated as the result of what he called *stasis*. This is, basically, the conversion of group differences into bitter and relentless group hostilities: hostilities which finally destroy the unity and integrity of society. In our day, as in Aristotle's, brotherhood is truly the price of survival. The three greatest impulses of the human spirit are *freedom*, *equality*, and *cooperation*. These, it has been truly said, are the essential lamps of civilization. No society can hope to achieve greatness, can hope to develop the potentialities which lie in man's nature, apart from these qualities. It is highly important that we understand the nature of each. Freedom that becomes irresponsible license is intolerable; it can only destroy the consensus upon which every culture must be based. Equality that becomes mechanical levelling is equally intolerable; from it can come nothing but sterile mediocrity. Finally, cooperation that loses all sense of individual differences and reaches the degree of relentless unity can stifle the spirit of man.

We must understand that by freedom we are referring to the freedom

* A talk given by DR. ROBERT A. NISBET, of the Riverside Campus of the University of California before the Riverside, California, branch of the NAACP in celebration of Lincoln's birthday, February 12, 1955.

of choice that is made responsibly within a moral consensus. By equality we are referring to equality of opportunity for human talents and virtues. By cooperation or brotherhood we are referring to that moral association which is founded upon willing belief.

The problem of a creative society is that of keeping these three great forces in proper balance. History shows that very often freedom in a group can be killed by too great a devotion to brotherhood or to equality. Similarly, an ungoverned freedom in society can destroy the virtues of equality and of community itself.

INTERCULTURAL BROTHERHOOD

We are concerned today essentially with what I think of as racial and intercultural brotherhood. It is good that we are, for this preoccupation with racial brotherhood has become, beyond doubt, the greatest single pressure on the modern conscience. For the sin of arbitrary and catagorical exclusion of religions and races, we in the whole Western world are today paying a heavy price abroad. Much of the malign power of Soviet Russia rises from its proffer of membership to peoples in Asia who have felt the lash of Western social rejection. Unwarranted exclusion is humiliating, whether to the individual or to an entire people, and such exclusion can form the basis of reaction for many decades.

The greatest historian of our generation, A. J. Toynbee, defines the proletariat as that group of human beings who are in but not *of* a society. There can be internal and external proletariats, as Toynbee has shown. Repeatedly, in the history of civilization, societies have been eventually destroyed by the action of proletariats, those who have been brought within the circle but who have been made to feel strangers.

In the United States, happily, we are perhaps better off at this time in our objective of achieving brotherhood than in any other part of the world where exclusion in any significant degree has existed. What is most gratifying is the speed with which we now seem to be working toward the goal of friendly acceptance of intercultural differences. One authority on the subject states that more progress has been made in the abolition of discrimination and prejudice since 1943 than was made during the entire period between that year and the Civil War. Today, more than 500 different groups and associations are working toward the common goal of the abolition of discrimination. Nearly half of these have come into existence since the second World War.

We may all rejoice in the fact that during the past twelve months came the great decision [May 17, 1954] of the Supreme Court of the United States outlawing segregation in the public schools. That there are still many problems of adjustment to this decision, no one can doubt. But, plainly, it is a long step that will not be reversed, and now that the moral decision has been made for once and all, we shall surely find the knowledge and patience necessary to implement it.

We have reached the point, I believe, where it will no longer be seriously maintained by anyone in pub-

lic that discrimination is anything but deeply immoral. Only a few days ago, the National Council of Churches, representing thirty Protestant and Orthodox denominations containing more than 35,000,000 persons, made the following statement:

As a child of God, a man is a member of one family, the human family . . . any and all attitudes, moods, concepts, feelings, customs, practices, laws, personal and collective acts that arbitrarily separate men are against the human family. If they are against the family, they are opposed to the will of the Father. If they are against God, then, whatever may be the basis for them—ignarance, fear, prejudice or ought else—they are sin.

At a meeting on June 24, 1954, Church women representing fifteen Southern states, declared in a resolution regarding the Supreme Court's decision:

Because of our high calling in Jesus Christ, we reaffirm our belief in human brotherhood and in the inclusiveness of Christian fellowship. Therefore we feel we are impelled to promote a Christian society in which segregation is no longer a burden upon the human spirit.

The achievement of brotherhood is a spiritual and moral crusade, but it must be conducted always upon the basis of knowledge. Nothing is more plain than the amount of misconduct in our society that flows not from fundamental iniquity, but from ignorance. There are many communities in which serious discrimination could be wiped out in a very short time if the responsible people of those communities were properly enlightened and if they were not made timid by ignorance.

In conclusion let us not suppose—those of us who are Caucasian—that what we do for brotherhood is being done for others; it is being done for ourselves. Each of us is a part of brotherhood and is accordingly diminished by what works against brotherhood. "No man," wrote John Donne, "is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main . . . therefore do not ask for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee."

On To San Francisco, California

47th ANNUAL NAACP CONVENTION

San Francisco, California—Tues., June 26-Sun., July 1, 1956, incl.

MAKE YOUR PLANS EARLY TO SEND DELEGATES

This Important Convention Will Make Plans:

- **To block the rising tide of injustice against Negroes in Mississippi and the South.**
- **To counteract propaganda and activities of white citizen groups opposing public school integration.**
- **To procure the full use of the ballot as a weapon of freedom.**
- **To implement the Supreme Court decision for public school integration.**

Photo by Dewey

LIEUTENANT LAWRENCE OXLEY (*left*) *of Washington, D. C., presents* $500 *check for NAACP life membership for "The Pigskins," a local club of business and professional men of which Lt. Oxley is president, to Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary.*

■ Information for delegates and visitors to the 47th Annual NAACP Convention . . . How to go . . . what to wear . . . where to stay

ON TO SAN FRANCISCO!

TRAVEL. Whether you travel by bus, train or plane, you will wind up at a travel terminal in San Francisco from which the Civic Auditorium convention site is easily reached by airport limousine or taxi. The Civic Auditorium is only twenty minutes from the International Airport. Single delegates are urged to ride limousine; then transfer to a taxi downtown for the several blocks to the auditorium. More than two delegates traveling together will find it convenient and reasonable to use a flat-rate airport taxi from the airport to the auditorium.

Bus travelers will come into terminals just a few blocks away from the auditorium. A short taxi or trolley ride will bring them to the convention headquarters.

Delegates and visitors arriving by train from the East will be ferried across San Francisco Bay. Taxis and trolley buses have stands and terminal points at the Ferry Building in San Francisco. This terminal is about twelve blocks from the convention site.

Taxi cabs rates are comparatively high in San Francisco. Delegates are therefore urged to use the 15¢ trolley-bus whenever possible.

Persons flying to the convention may want to check package travel plans for visiting Hawaii. One airline (United) has indicated that it will offer such a plan to conventioners. Hawaii is about eight air hours from San Francisco.

If you drive to the convention, pay special attention to signs indicating CIVIC CENTER after you enter the city. Convention headquarters, the Civic Auditorium, is located in that area.

SAN FRANCISCO's *beautiful Civic Auditorium will house all sessions, workshops, and evening meetings of the 47th Annual Convention of the NAACP, June 26-July 1.*

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS. Unless your hour of arrival is very late at night or very early morning, go directly to the Civic Auditorium. Registration desks will open at 8 AM and close at 9 PM, Monday through Saturday. Your Emergency Address will be "NAACP Convention, Civic Auditorium, 57 Grove Street, San Francisco, California." Do not plan to receive casual mail at convention headquarters.

All business sessions, evening meetings and workshops will be held in the Civic Auditorium.

REGISTRATION WARNING. Be sure that your Convention Credentials are properly filled out, signed by your local president or appropriate officer, and in your possession upon arrival. Needless delay in getting registered awaits the delegate or alternate who lacks credentials or presents credentials improperly signed or inaccurately filled-out.

YOUR HOTEL. Bring your hotel reservation confirmation with you. Check in at your hotel as soon as you register, or call your hotel to confirm your hour of arrival if you are delayed for any reason. Be sure that your reservation is in your full name. If you are to receive casual

mail at your hotel, be sure to supply the desk clerk with a forwarding address in the event of mail arriving after you check out.

If you do not yet have a hotel reservation, make one immediately. San Francisco is a convention city; therefore, you may have some difficulties in securing a room if you wait to make arrangements upon arrival. Many hotels are within easy walking distance of the Civic Auditorium. Check the list published on pages 270-271 for rates. Consult the Hotel Zone Map on page 272 for those hostelries located nearest convention headquarters. Make your reservations directly with the hotel of your choice. Enclose at least one night's lodging fee with your reservation request. Request a confirmation from the hotel by return mail.

PRIVATE HOMES. The local housing committee is making rooms available for delegates and visitors who desire these accommodations. Write to Mrs. Augustine Nurse, Housing Co-chairman, Trans Bay Building, 1738 Post Street, San Francisco 15, California, for private housing reservations. Please state the date of arrival, number of days you will attend the convention and type of lodging you desire, single bed, double bed, etc.

WEATHER & CLOTHING. It never rains in San Francisco from May to November. The weather will be cool . . . between 55 and 70 degrees. Usually it is bright and sunny at noon; the evenings, cool to cold, with the gray fog making topcoats and warm wraps welcome. Temperatures drop sharply to around 52 degrees at sundown. June and July are the two coolest summer months.

Women will find that suits are ideal for daytime wear, but a light wool or silk dress for that very possible warm day should be included in your wardrobe. San Francisco's very conservative women's styles dictate dark colors and *always* hats during the daytime hours. Large hats are hardly ever seen—and white shoes, *never!* Bring a pair of comfortable shoes if you plan to visit nearby Muir Woods or any of the other many park areas.

NOTICE TO DELEGATES & VISITORS

San Francisco Yellow Cabs Do Not Hire Negro Drivers
The local NAACP is waging a "Don't Ride" campaign
Your cooperation is solicited

For men, the light wool conservative suits are best. Summer suits will find you out of style and uncomfortably cold. Straw hats are widely worn, mostly dark and conservative. For the cool evenings, by all means bring a lightweight topcoat. No white shoes! Sports shirts and jackets, so often worn in other California cities, are seldom seen in this cosmopolitan community.

CONVENTION FACILITIES. For the convenience of delegates and visitors, there will be an "out-mail" Post Office, Western Union, Travel Bureau, Sightseeing Tour line and rent-a-car agency at the Civic Auditorium. Sandwiches, coffee and soft-drinks will be available at a cafeteria in the auditorium.

Educational and industrial courtesy booths and displays will be an innovation at the 47th Convention. Many organizations in related fields will also have exhibits.

Entertainment is planned for evenings of fun through the hospitality of the local branch. Stars from Hollywood and local night spots will be on hand to make your visit to San Francisco a memorable one. Tours of the scenic Bay Area and boatrides on the beautiful blue Bay are in store for all conventioners.

FURTHER INFORMATION. Write to Atty. R. J. Reynolds, General Chairman, Convention Steering Committee, Trans Bay Building, 1738 Post Street, San Francisco 15, Calif.

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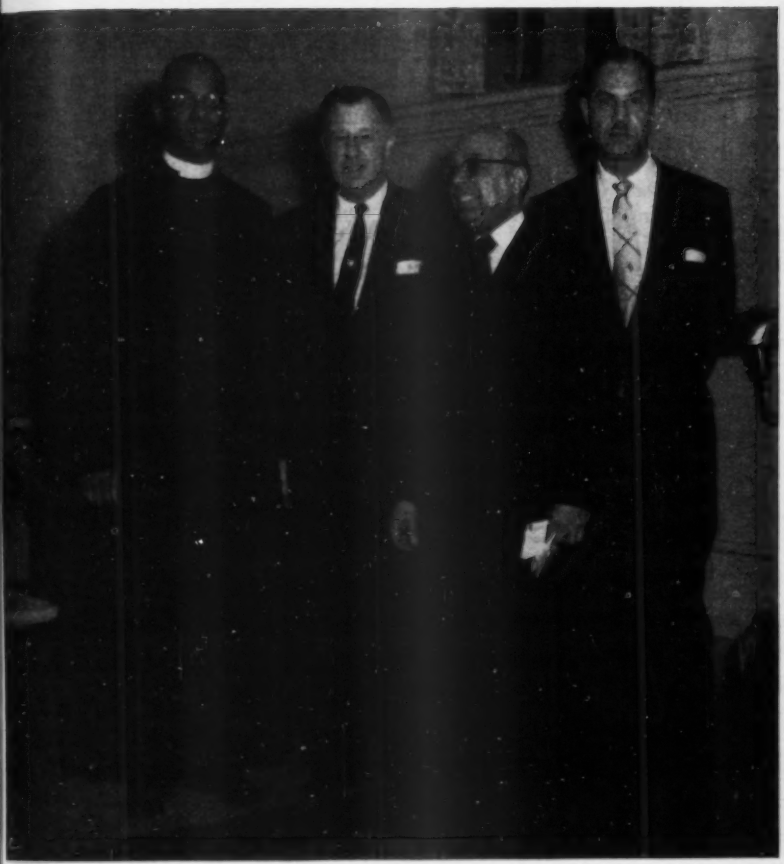


AT ST. CYPRIAN'S CHURCH *in Boston, Massachusetts, Rev. Nathan Wright, Jr., Kivie Kaplan, Attorney John T. Lane, and Judge Hubert T. Delany get together before conducting "A Tribute to the Churches and Life Members in the Greater Boston Area." Father Wright's church was the first church in Boston to subscribe to an NAACP life membership. Mr. Kaplan is national co-chairman of the NAACP national life membership committee and Lane of Greater Boston, the chairman. Judge Delany was the guest speaker.*

San Francisco, California, Hotels

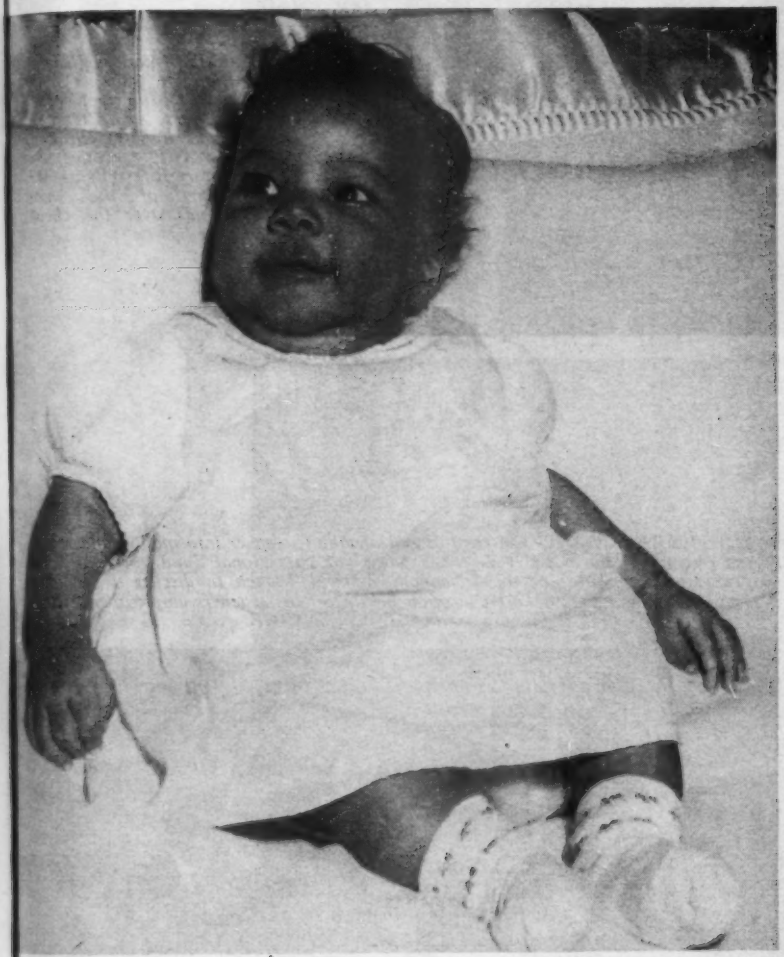
IF you plan to attend the 47th Annual NAACP Convention in San Francisco, California, June 26-July 1, and have not already selected your stopping place, you may do so by consulting the following list of hotels belonging to the San Francisco Convention and Visitors Bureau. All rates are effective as of February 15, 1956.

Please send all reservation requests directly to your hotel of choice. Enclose at least one day's lodging rate. Make checks payable to hotel. Make your reservations early because hotels nearest the Civic Auditorium are rapidly filling up. See attached Hotel-Zone Map, page 272.

ZONE	HOTELS	ADDRESS	SINGLE	DOUBLE	TWIN BEDS	PARLOR SUITE
E	Alexander Hamilton	631 O'Farrell	$7.00-10.00	$9.00-13.00	$9.00-13.00	$15.00-20.00
	Alta Mira	Sausalito	6.00- 8.00	8.00-10.00	8.00-10.00	20.00
I	Ambassador	55 Mason	3.50	4.50	5.00- 6.00	
B	Arnoux	545 Turk	3.00	4.00	5.00	
H	Bellevue	Geary & Taylor	6.00- 8.00	8.00-10.00	10.00-12.00	16.00-22.00
H	Beresford	635 Sutter	5.00	6.00- 7.00	6.00- 8.00	10.00-12.00
M	Beverly Plaza	342 Grant	6.00- 8.00	8.00-10.00	9.00-11.00	16.00-18.00
H	Biltmore	735 Taylor	6.00- 7.50	7.00- 9.50	8.00-11.50	
	Broadmoor	1499 Sutter	4.50- 5.00	5.50- 6.00	8.00-10.00	7.00-16.50
I	Californian	405 Taylor	6.50- 8.00	8.50-10.00	9.50-12.00	20.00
H	Canterbury	750 Sutter	6.00	8.00	10.00	18.00
D	Carlton	1075 Sutter	4.50	6.50	7.50	
L	Cartwright	524 Sutter	6.00	7.00	8.00	
H	Cecil	545 Post	5.00- 6.00	6.00- 7.00	8.00- 9.00	
L	Chancellor	433 Powell	5.75	7.75	8.75	
J	Chronicle	936 Mission	3.50- 4.50	4.50- 5.50	6.50- 7.50	16.00
H	Clift	Geary & Taylor	8.00-15.00	10.00-18.00	11.00-18.00	25.00-35.00
K	Colonial	650 Bush	5.00- 7.00	8.00	10.00	
I	Columbia	O'Farrell-Taylor	3.50- 4.50	4.50- 6.00	6.00- 8.00	
H	Commodore	825 Sutter	6.00-12.00	8.00-14.00	10.00-16.00	20.00-25.00
	Continental	127 Ellis	3.50	4.00- 5.00	6.00	
L	Devonshire	335 Stockton	4.50- 6.00	5.00- 8.00	6.00- 8.00	12.00-15.00
L	Drake-Wiltshire	340 Stockton	7.00- 8.00	7.50- 8.50	9.00-10.00	14.00-25.00
H	El Cortez	550 Geary	5.00- 7.00	6.00- 9.00	8.00-10.00	14.00-18.00
B	Embassy	610 Polk	4.50- 5.50	5.50- 7.50	6.00- 7.00	12.00-18.00
K	Fairmont	950 Mason	11.00-16.00	15.00-20.00	15.00-20.00	28.00-40.00
L	Fielding	386 Geary	5.00- 8.00	6.00- 9.00	8.00-10.00	
L	Franciscan	350 Geary	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00-16.00

ZONE	HOTELS	ADDRESS	SINGLE	DOUBLE	TWIN BEDS	PARLOR SUITE
H	Gaylord	620 Jones	6.50- 8.00	7.50- 9.00	8.50- 9.50	18.00-22.00
L	Golden State	114 Powell	4.00- 4.50	6.00- 6.50	6.50- 8.00	
F	Governor	180 Turk	3.00- 3.50	4.00- 5.00	6.00	
K	Grant	753 Bush	4.00-4.50	5.00- 5.50	6.50- 7.00	
F	Herald	308 Eddy	3.00- 3.50	4.00- 6.00	6.00	20.00-30.00
K	Huntington	1075 California	8.00-12.50	10.00-15.00	10.00-15.00	
I	King George	334 Mason	5.00- 6.00	7.00- 8.00	8.00- 9.00	
J	Lankershim	55 5th	3.50- 4.50	4.50- 5.50	5.50- 6.50	9.00-11.00
F	La Salle	225 Hyde	4.00- 6.00	5.00- 7.00	6.00- 8.00	10.00-14.00
	Lincoln	115 Market	3.00	4.00	5.50	
A	Lombard	1015 Geary	4.00	5.00	6.00- 7.00	
L	Manx	225 Powell	6.00- 7.50	7.50- 9.00	8.00-11.00	13.00-20.00
K	Mark Hopkins	999 California	10.00-14.00	15.00-20.00	15.00-20.00	25.00-40.00
H	Maurice	761 Post	5.50- 6.50	7.00- 8.00	7.50- 9.00	13.50-15.00
H	Mayflower	975 Bush	5.00	8.00	9.00-10.00	
I	Olympic	230 Eddy	5.00- 8.00	7.00-10.00	8.00-10.00	16.00-20.00
I	Oxford	16 Turk	5.00	7.00	8.00	
L	Paisley	432 Geary	5.00	7.00	8.00	
J	Pickwick	85 Fifth	4.00- 5.00	5.50- 6.50	6.50- 8.00	15.00
L	Plaza	Post & Stockton			9.00-10.00	15.00
	Potter	1288 Mission	2.50	4.00		
I	Powell	17 Powell	3.50- 4.25	4.25- 6.25	5.25- 6.50	
A	Richelieu	Geary & Van Ness	5.00- 7.00	6.50-10.00	8.00-10.00	15.00-20.00
F	Roosevelt	240 Jones	4.50- 5.50	5.50- 6.50	6.50- 8.00	15.00
L	St. Francis	Powell & Geary	9.00-20.00	11.00-16.00	14.00-22.00	25.00-40.00
E	San Carlos	811 Geary	2.50- 4.00	3.50- 4.50	5.00	
B	Senate	467 Turk	4.00	5.00	6.00	
E	Senator	519 Ellis	3.50- 4.00	4.00- 4.50	5.50- 6.00	
F	Shaw	Market-McAllister	4.00- 5.00	5.00- 6.00	6.00- 7.00	
N	Sheraton-Palace	Market-New Mtgy.	8.00-15.00	10.00-17.50	12.00-18.00	24.00-60.00
L	Sir Francis Drake	450 Powell	9.50-14.50	11.50-16.50	14.00-19.50	27.00-37.00
H	Somerton	440 Geary	4.00	5.50	6.50- 7.00	
L	Spaulding	240 O'Farrell	5.00	6.00	7.00	
L	Stewart	351 Geary	5.00- 8.00	7.00-12.00	9.00-14.00	13.00-20.00
L	Stratford	242 Powell	4.00- 4.50	5.00- 7.00	7.00- 8.00	
N	Sutter	191 Sutter	4.00- 6.00	6.00- 8.00	7.00- 9.00	15.00
L	Times	480 Geary	3.00-6.00	3.50	5.00	
I	Vanderbilt	221 Mason	5.00	6.00	8.00	
H	Worth	641 Post	6.00	7.00	8.00	
F	YMCA Hotel	351 Turk	1.85- 2.50	3.75	6.00	
H	York	580 Geary	4.00- 6.00	4.50- 6.50	6.00- 8.00	10.00-12.00

*Civic Auditorium, site of all convention sessions



LITTLE *Anita Eugenia Amos of Milwaukee, Wis., was just an embryo when her father, Preston Amos, took out an NAACP membership for her. She was born on Christmas Day, 1955.* *See Branch News, page 302.*

THE *American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO, presents a $500 check to NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins. Mr. Wurf of the union hands over the check.*

Loyne's Studio

DR. JOHN W. DAVIS (*on right at end of table*), *teacher information and security director of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, meets with the executive committee of the Savannah, Georgia, branch to discuss a resolution passed by the Georgia state education board to deny teachers employment if they are members of the NAACP.*

NAACP *leaders plan a get out the vote campaign at a meeting in Rocky Mount, N. C. Kelly M. Alexander, state president, is second from right.*

THE *Golden Gate Baptist church of Dallas, Texas, sets a local precedent by taking out an NAACP life membership. Pastor C. B. Smith stands third from left.*

THE *Ramblers Club of Philadelphia, Penn., takes out a* $500 *life membership in the Association. Club president, George Drummond (left) presents the check to branch secretary, Charles Shorter (right).*

PANELISTS *at a Hartford, Conn., NAACP branch meeting include (from left) Frank Simpson, executive secretary Conn. Comm. on Civil Rights; O. V. Thomas, Madras, India; Carl Brucker, editor Hartford* Courant; *and Charles King, Liberian minister to the U. S. A.*

VIRGINIA WINNERS—*Mrs. Theola Payne (third from left), winner* 1956 *membership drive, and daughter June Payne, winner* $225 *savings-account scholarship fund. Others pictured are Eugene Williams, chairman membership committee, and Lester Banks, Virginia state conference executive secretary, at left; on the right are Mrs. Ruby Hurley, southeastern regional NAACP secretary and George Ferguson, president Charlottesville NAACP branch.*

NEW YORK NAACP UNITS *receive Mayor Robert F. Wagner's (center) NAACP Week Proclamation.*

MRS. SIDNEY M. JOHNSON *receiving paid-in-full $500 NAACP life membership in memory of her husband, the late Sidney M. Johnson, outstanding Hartford, Conn., undertaker. Others pictured are (from left) Arthur Johnson, president Hartford branch; Vasco D. Hale, branch life membership chairman; and Frank Simpson, life membership solicitor.*

Sorrell Photo

DISCUSS CIVIL RIGHTS—*Conferring at Delegates Assembly for Civil Rights, Washington, D.C., are (from left) Paul Sifton, legislative representative of United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO); Roy Reuther of UAW; Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary; and Charles Zimmerman, Jewish Labor Committee. The Delegates Assembly for Civil Rights, attended by 2,000 delegates from 38 states, was held March 4-6 under sponsorship of Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.*

GAMMA OMEGA *chapter, St. Louis, Mo., of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority presents $100 installment on NAACP life membership.*

NATHANIEL COLLEY (*left*) presents $500 *NAACP life membership to west coast regional director Franklin Williams on behalf of the West Coast Central Area Conference.*

DELEGATES *at the civil rights meet, Washington, D.C., March 4-6, pictured here are (from left) are Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of UAW; Paul Butler, chairman, Democratic National Committee; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary NAACP; Hugh Scott, Republican congressman from Pennsylvania; Clarence Mitchell, director NAACP Washington bureau; and Arnold Aronson, secretary Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.*

Looking and Listening . . .

SOUTHERN REVOLT

RECENT events in the Southern revolt against public school desegregation have received almost as much publicity in the English as in the American press. The London *News Chronicle* writes of the "heavy sense of foreboding over the new revolt of the South against a ruling by the highest court in the land—the ruling that the hitherto all-white public schools, universities, beaches and playgrounds must be opened to Negroes."

Then the article goes on:

The case of Autherine Lucy, a coloured student who was stoned and pelted out of the University of Alabama by a mob which for a while had lost its sanity, is a frightening one.

But there are people here who think it is more frightening still to foresee what can happen if "integration" is fought over in the coming elections.

Stevenson, who has taken up a notably moderate position, at some political risk, now soberly warns the country that "we are faced with one of the ultimate tests of democracy and of our federal system."

It is so. Here, returning in all its bitterness, is the issue of the American Civil War,. the issue whether the State should be left to treat its Negroes in its own way or be coerced by the Federal Government into progressive reforms which it feels to be premature and unacceptable.

We are right in Britain, it seems to me, to hold that the American South is wrong about its attitude to the Negroes.

But we are not right to be smug about it—we who belong to a Commonwealth containing countries where the Negroes have been given less in 100 years than they have received in America in 10 years.

What is now happening is that the South is entering upon the final stage of its conversion from a slave society to a free society. This may turn out to be the most difficult stage.

A last-ditch fight against the supreme court's ruling is being made. If both sides, white and colored, can keep their tempers it will be predominantly a legal battle. If not, it will be something much worse.

The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post in an editorial, "For Segregation," explains:

Judges have no magic wands; their pronouncements, however weighty, cannot work miracles. That is why the mills of justice, even those of the Supreme Court of the United States, although they may grind exceeding sure, sometimes take an exceptionally long time to produce results. Virginia, the Old Dominion, which is still the leader of the South on the issue of segregation in schools, now apparently intends to circumvent the Supreme Court by closing down its publicly financed schools, at least in the black-belt area, and allotting the money to individual parents for private education. Since the Court only banned segregation in publicly financed schools, this would keep segregation within the letter of the law.

It is, however, a highly dubious plan, on constitutional, educational and eco-

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN TUESDAY FEBRUARY 28 1956

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

COURT HOUSE
BUS STOP
TOWN CENTRE via JAIL HOUSE. HOSPITAL. CEMETERY
COLOURED PEOPLE
WHITE FOLKS ONLY
"Can't you make 'em use the bus? Aint there a law to let us break their legs?"
LOW

LOW'S GUIDE TO THE WORLD:-

ALABAMA, U.S.A

nomic grounds. Only counties where the high proportion of Negro to white children makes the minority desperate are likely to put it into practice. It will prove cripplingly expensive, produce inadequate schooling, and involve the local authorities in protracted litigation which eventually they are likely to lose. Once the extremists feel that they have safeguarded themselves against sudden change, have experienced the full inconvenience of wrecking the State's school system, and see other counties surviving integration, their present intransigence may begin to evaporate.

The *London Star* notes that:

With a few occasional exceptions politicians avoid any opportunity of condemning those who fight to keep white supremacy.

Events like the killing of 14-years-old Emmett Till and the acquittal of those accused of it by an all-white local jury arouse a lot of public feeling.

But people recognise that each State is its own law-giver and believe in the principle. Therefore they end up by piously wishing the State concerned would become less of an embarrassment.

This seems to be the present attitude over the plot, to resist the authority of the highest court.

There is less in this to stir up protest than in a lynching.

Only the slow and patient working of time, it would seem, can uphold the judgment of the Court called Supreme.

Don Iddon writes in the London *Daily Mail*, among other things:

The fight for and against mixing white and colored children, youths, girls, and adults at schools and universities will probably be the biggest issue in the presidential election, despite the pious statements of the candidates.

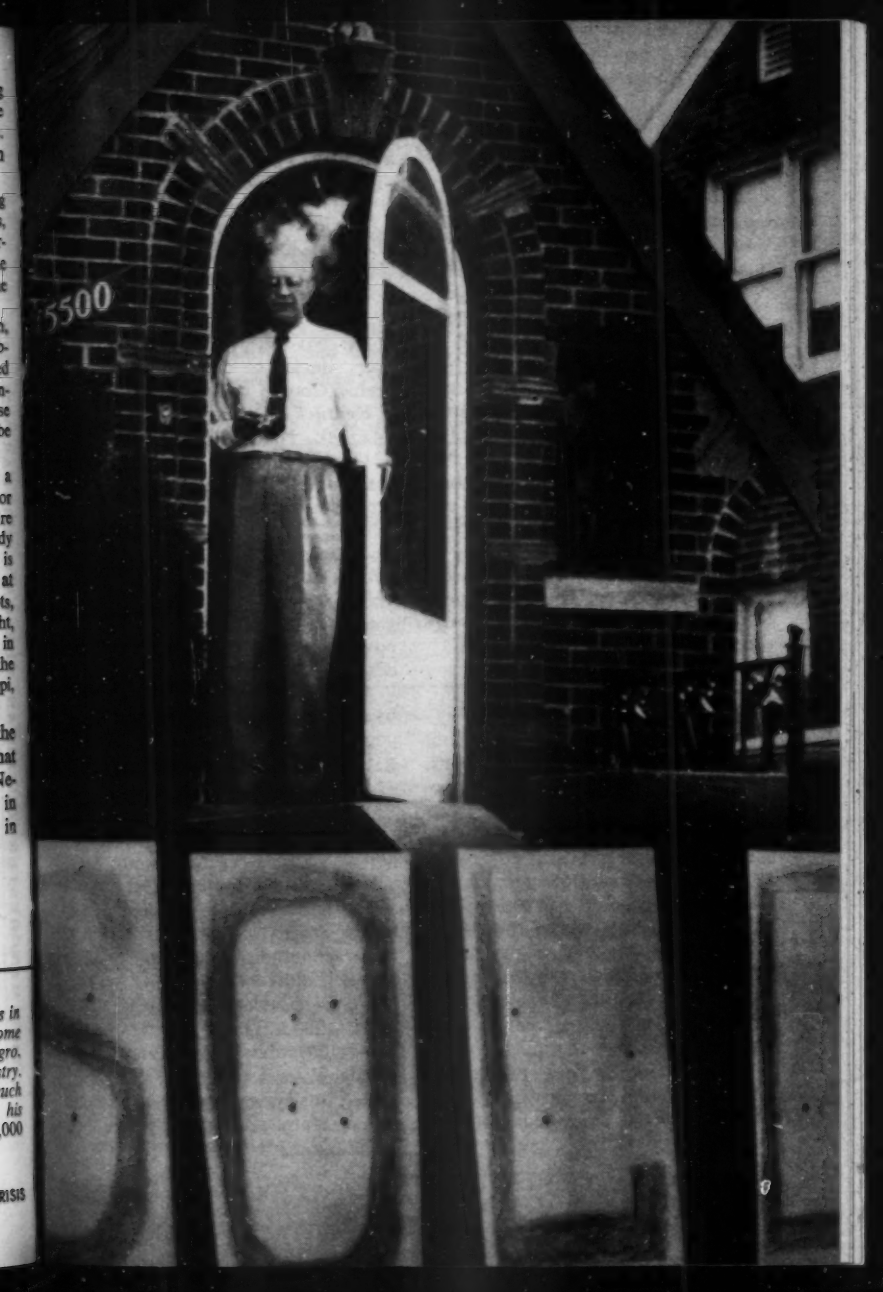
Here in Alabama Adlai Stevenson, until the other day regarded as a Liberal, a progressive and enlightened champion of the underdog, is now considered as hostile to the colored cause because he said integration should be gradual. . . .

I've been here in Alabama almost a week and my forecast is that the color question will hang over the entire [presidential] campaign. It has already begun to do so. It is a question that is highly inflammable. I would not be at all surprised if there are more riots, more violence, more lynching tonight, tomorrow, this week, next week, in Alabama or in the other states of the Deep South, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, and parts of Florida.

Alistair Cooke, writing in the *Manchester Guardian*, remarks that "An outburst of violence against Negroes in two southern states, and in a municipal precaution against it in

---

MAN OUSTED FROM HIS HOME AS NEGRO—*John W. Rouse*, 70, *stands in the doorway of the home which has been bought by a neighborhood home owner's association in Detroit, Michigan, because they believe Rouse to be Negro. Rouse told police that he is of American Indian and French-Canadian ancestry. The home owner's association posted the "SOLD" sign to prevent trouble, such as a possible stoning of the home, which did occur April 5. Finding that his Robson Avenue neighbors would not accept him, Rouse sold the house for* $2,000 *more than he paid.—United Press Photo*


5500

California, has added to the dismal proof that 'integration' is a noble word for an appalling social task." While *The Times* of London reasons that "The Negro problem in the United States cannot be settled by law, though legal rulings have always had a powerful influence in deciding the way the problem has developed. . . . Whenever the pace of Negro advancement quickens in the United States, the opponents of advancement grow more stubborn in their rearguard fight. This fight can take a violent form, as it sometimes did during and immediately after the war in those areas where the Negroes grew most rapidly in numbers and privileges. At other times and in other regions the rearguard action is fought within the framework of the law. . . . Opposition of this sort was to be expected. The real wonder is that it has not been more widespread and more bitter. . . ."

DESEGREGATION PICTURE

THE reaction to public school desegregation in the South ranges from acceptance in the border states to defiance in the Deep South. Here is the picture state by state:

Alabama (White, 68 percent, 2,079,591; Negro, 32 percent, 979,617): No public school desegregation. University of Alabama suspends Negro "coed" after mob disorders.

Arkansas (White, 78 percent, 1,481,507; Negro 22 percent, 426,639): Integration continues in the areas with few Negroes. Protests in other areas. At the university level the state was a pioneer in integration.

Delaware (White, 86 percent, 273,878; Negro, 14 percent, 43,598): Partial integration. Northern industrial half moving toward integration; southern agricultural half, stalling.

Florida (White, 78 percent, 2,166,051; Negro, 22 percent, 603,101): No integration.

Georgia (White, 69 percent, 2,380,577; Negro, 31 percent, 1,062,762): No integration. State is using every device to circumvent the Supreme Court's decision.

Kentucky (White, 93 percent, 2,742,090; Negro, 7 percent, 201,921): Forty school districts desegregated to some extent. Seventeen Negroes admitted to county high schools.

Louisiana (White, 67 percent, 1,796,683; Negro, 33 percent. 882,428): Taken steps toward desegregation. The Catholic Church, a powerful voice in the state, favors desegregation.

Maryland (White, 83 percent, 1,954,975; Negro, 17 percent, 385,972): Moving toward desegregation. Baltimore desegregated. University of Maryland desegregated.

Mississippi (White, 55 percent, 1,188,632; Negro, 45 percent, 986,494): No desegregation at any level.

Missouri (White, 92 percent, 3,655,593; Negro, 8 percent, 297,088): Some form of integration in most school districts. Integration in all state colleges.

North Carolina (White, 73 percent, 2,983,121; Negro, 26 percent, 1,047,353): No integration on public school level although Negroes admitted to state university under court order. Many sections of state show a willingness to integrate.

"Time For All White People To Be Counted"

JOIN THE BALLOT BOX PARADE

REGISTER AND VOTE FOR OFFICIALS SUPPORTING SEGREGATION

Central Alabama Citizens' Council — Box 2563 MONTGOMERY ALABAMA

PLEASE CONSIDER MY MEMBERSHIP

I,_____ do hereby pledge myself to help defeat the N.A.A.C.P., Integration, Mongrelism, Socialism, Communist ideologies, F.E.P.C. and One World Government.

I shall help to preserve "State's Rights," "Bill of Rights," Segregation and our God fearing nation of America.

Address _____

City_____ Phone_____

MEMBERSHIP ANNUAL DUES $3.50. CONTRIBUTIONS ACCEPTED.
DO NOT SEND CASH IN MAILS — SEND CHECK OR MONEY ORDER.

— THE N.A.A.C.P. ORGANIZED — WHY NOT YOU? —

THIS *facsimile of a membership blank of the Central Alabama Citizens' Council reveals the bigoted purposes of southern white citizens' councils.*

Oklahoma (White, 91 percent, 2,032,526; Negro, 7 percent, 145,503): Desegregation ordered in about 88 school districts.

South Carolina (White, 61 percent, 1,293,405; Negro, 39 percent, 822,077): No desegregation at any level. Private school plan approved by referendum.

Tennessee (White, 84 percent, 2,983,121; Negro, 26 percent, 1,047,353): Moving hesitantly toward integration. Some schools integrated.

Texas (White, 87 percent, 6,726,534; Negro, 13 percent, 977,458): Gradual integration in West and South Texas. East Texas resisting. State university to desegregate.

Virginia (White, 78 percent, 2,581,555; Negro, 22 percent, 734,211): No integration. Voters approved a constitutional convention to set up a private school system.

West Virginia (White, 94 percent, 1,890,282; Negro, 6 percent, 114,867): All but 6 of 55 counties in some stage of desegregation.

DIXIE DEW

MOST people find it extremely difficult to follow the logic of White Southerners in regard to Negroes. And certainly this extract

from a recent *Look* (April 3, 1956) article by Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D.-N.C.) will not lessen the difficulty:

Southerners of both races practice racial segregation in those areas of life which are essentialy social in nature. There is little other racial segregation in the South. . . . Despite the clamor of sincere persons, professional agitators and political opportunists to the contrary, racial segregation is not the offspring of racial bigotry or racial prejudice. It results from the exercise of a fundamental American freedom—the freedom to select one's associates. Whenever Americans are at liberty to choose their own associates, they virtually select within their own race. It is not strange that this is so. . . .

"RUMOR AT WORK . . ."

PLEASE hold your sides when you read this news item from the *New York Post* (March 30, 1956) or they will burst from laughter. The story is from Toledo, Ohio, and the full title is "Rumor At Work . . . 'Negroes Moving In' ":

Everything was working out fine with the Fishers' new Negro maid—until her uncle came to pick her up one night last week.

Then the neighbors in the neat, middle-class suburb suddenly became alarmed. Rumors swept the neighborhood that Negroes were moving in.

Last night "somebody" burned two crosses on the Fishers' front lawn. And the Fishers lost their maid.

The Fishers—William, 38, and his wife, Orphia, 23—made a down payment on the house on Clover Lane in Washington Township three months ago and moved in with their two children, William Raymond, 2½, and Michael Loren, 9 months.

Fisher works as a drill press operator. Five weeks ago his wife went to work in a greenhouse to help out with the family income.

Somebody had to take care of the children, so the Fishers hired Inez Glenn, 22, to tend the children and do light housekeeping.

The Negro maid "slept in," except on Saturday night and Sunday, when she was to have time off.

Last Saturday night the maid's uncle came to pick her up and take her to Toledo for a visit with her family. The neighbors saw the Negro couple walk out of the house. Several told a next-door neighbor, Mrs. Henry Zerbee, they were absolutely horrified.

The Fishers aren't in the telephone book yet, so the neighbors began calling Mrs. Zerbee, to express their shock that a Negro couple was living in the same house with the Fishers. Next thing anyone knew, Mrs. Zerbee said they exclaimed, Negroes would be buying homes in the area!

But the Fishers were happily unaware of the fuss—until last night, when he found two gasoline-soaked crosses, about 4 feet by 4 feet, burning on their lawn.

The maid, frightened, and unwilling to "cause trouble," packed her bags and left at once.

The sheriff's deputies investigated and decided the cross-burning was "nothing much—unimportant." Nothing about it appeared in the morning newspaper, the Toledo Times.

But today Mrs. Fisher was trying to coax her maid to come back.

"DESEGREGATION WORKS"

THE Rev. Dr. John H. Marion, a native of Chester, S. C., who is now executive director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations tells why desegregation will work

(*Textile Labor,* March 1956). He begins with a rhetorical question:

Is it really smart to oppose desegregation? Does "massive resistance" to it make sense? Out of long study and experience in this field, I am convinced that it doesn't. It is true that desegregation in some parts of the south won't be easy, but the pains of adjusting to it will be far less severe than those that will be our lot if we don't.

Let me mention three reasons—good ones, they seem to me—why the south need have no great fear of this change.

First, desegregation will not take from anybody the privilege of choosing his own social companions and friends. . . .

Actually, people everywhere tend to marry mates of similar cultural background, be it religious, national, social or racial. Even in those states where the law allows them, interracial marriages appear to be declining. Since marriage for most people is difficult enough at best, few dare to complicate matters by marrying a race problem! Which means that no one need fear that the passing of public school segregation will lead to the crumbling of our present marriage and family patterns. What works to guarantee their survival elsewhere will also work below the Potomac.

Second, there is a practical economic reason why we can look with favor on desegregation. It will in time put more money in the pockets of all Americans. . . . When millions of people because of their race are held down and pushed off in a corner, minds are depressed, talents are wasted and countless dollars are lost to our economy by lowered efficiency. Segregation is economic folly. . . .

Third, the recent experience of many American communities shows that none need fear desegregation on the ground that "it just won't work." The fact is, it will. Already, in dozens of ways that people thought impossible 10 or 20 years ago, it is working smoothly every day. . . .

HOW TO LOSE FRIENDS

PREMIER Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt has explained to *Times* correspondent Osgood Caruthers (*The New York Times,* April 2, 1956) why it is that the United States does not win friends among colonial and ex-colonial peoples:

Premier Nasser said his whole philsophy had been based on the belief that there would not be a third world war.

'I say a third world war is going on right now,' he continued. 'We are in it. It is an invisible war. It is a war of nationalists all over the world to gain their independence. It is a psychological war and you cannot fight it with tanks.

'You Americans are concentrating on military bases. With atomic and hydrogen bombs those bases are useless and because of these new weapons I do not believe anyone will start a hot war. You can have your military bases, but I say around each one of them there are a thousand nationalist bases and the Communists are winning them over.

'Do you not look at a map of the world and wonder why the Soviets are winning this war? The only way to win this war is to support the nationalist struggle along the lines of the United Nations Charter, the Atlantic Charter and your own Bill of Rights. You will upset your allies, Britain and France, but you will have the whole world with you,' Premier Nasser said.

'The Russians are very clever. They know what I want to say and they please me by saying what I want to say. The Communists were winning in Egypt

(*Continued on page* 315)

racial tyranny

is at the crossroads what you do will change the pages of history

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LIFE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

KIVIE KAPLAN DR. BENJAMIN MAYS

CO-CHAIRMEN

Kelly Alexander	Robert H. Johnson
Bishop W. Y. Bell	Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin
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Morton S. Grossman	Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Dr. Ralph Harlow	Ike Smalls
Carl Johnson	A. Maceo Smith
Dr. Mordecai Johnson	Dr. Channing H. Tobias

th so many of the Southern states girding
emselves for an all-out struggle against
e Supreme Court decision on desegregation,
e N.A.A.C.P. must muster strength to meet
e challenge. This is not a battle of
es, of color, of creeds—it is a battle
human rights which cannot help but affect
e future of our country. For this decisive
t, your financial help is sorely needed.
n N.A.A.C.P. today as a Life Member. Give
t America's ideals may live!

nual installments of as little as $50 or more,
t to either your local branch of NAACP or the
w York headquarters, can make you a
fe Member in this vital crusade.

N.A.A.C.P.
West 40th Street
w York 18, N. Y.

I wish to become a Life Member of the NAACP.

☐ I enclose check of $.....
as first payment toward a Life Membership.

☐ I enclose check of $500 for full Life Membership.

Name.....

Address.....

City and State.....

RESOLUTIONS ON PROGRAM AND POLICY TO BE CONSIDERED AT FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

In accordance with Article IX, NAACP Constitution (Blue Book), the following proposal for constitutional amendment was submitted to the Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for consideration by the Forty-Seventh Annual Convention:

Richmond, Virginia, Branch

Received at National Office April 17, 1956.

SECTION 5 on Life Memberships states, in part, as follows:

"THE SAME LIMITATION SHALL BE PLACED ON THE BRANCHES SHARE AS IS PLACED ON THE NATIONAL OFFICE SHARE; NAMELY, MUST BE KEPT IN A SPECIAL FUND; ONLY THE INTEREST MAY BE USED FOR CURRENT EXPENSES"

We petition that this part of the Constitution as applied to branches should read as follows:

"THAT THE BRANCHES BE GIVEN THE PRIVILEGE OF USING THIS MONEY WHEREVER AND WHENEVER NEEDED IN THEIR LOCAL WORK."

Central Long Island, New York, Branch

Received at National Office April 13, 1956.

"Be it resolved that a permanent regional conference be established in the Northeast Area in conformity with the present policies of the National Board of Directors."

Texas State Conference of NAACP Youth Councils and College Chapters:

Whereas, there is developing in many communities a large group of young people, ranging in ages 18-24, who are interested in actively participating in the program of the N.A.A.C.P.; and

Whereas, many of these young people feel that they cannot cope with the conditions in the local branches; and

Whereas, their interest is different from the youth, which comprise the majority membership of the youth councils; and

Whereas, many of these young people are not attending a college where they can participate in a college chapter program; and

Whereas, college young people are organized into separate chapters, so too should working and farm young people be so organized in order that they can meet and help solve their problems pertaining to seeking and maintaining jobs, providing mature recreation, education for citizenship responsibilities, and many other problems.

The Texas State Conference of N.A.A.C.P. Youth Councils and College Chapters, hereby, recommends:

1. That a third unit of the N.A.A.C.P. Youth Division be established and be called the N.A.A.C.P. Young Adult Council.
2. That this group be composed of young people, ages 18-24.

KD/1--11601--Mar.16---Hartford,Conn.--Councilman John C.Clark Jr., the first Negro elected to the City Council,today set another first as he became the first of his race to occupy the Mayor's office.Named acting Mayor in absence of Mayor Cronin,Mayor Clark listens to phone with son John 36,8,beside him while Mrs.Clark shushes 6-year-old Dianne,daughter.

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

LEGAL

Louisiana Case: NAACP attorneys, on April 5, petitioned the Louisiana State Supreme Court to dissolve a parish preliminary injunction restraining the Association from holding meetings in Louisiana until a complete list of the names and addresses of all NAACP members and officers in the state is filed with the Louisiana secretary of state.

The action followed a hearing on April 4 before Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright who ruled that he was powerless to vacate the parish court order. However, he reprimanded the lower court for proceeding with its order after a petition had been filed to remove the case to the federal court. He indicated that the parish court was enjoined from such action by force of existing law.

Further action in the federal court, Judge Wright said, would be postponed until after the state supreme court ruled on the NAACP application for a writ to dissolve the lower court's restraining order.

NAACP assistant special counsel Robert L. Carter of New York City represented the Association in pleadings before the federal court.

The original suit was instituted by the state under an old law aimed at the Ku Klux Klan. The purpose of the suit was to curb the effectiveness of the NAACP in the state. The Association countered with a petition to remove the case to the federal court.

Because this petition was denied, Judge Wright ordered the state to show cause why the NAACP request for a change of jurisdiction was not properly acted upon and why the preliminary injunction granted by the lower court should not be set aside.

CONFERENCE

White House Desegregation Conference: Executive secretary Roy Wilkins has expressed his hope that President Eisenhower will call a White House conference on desegregation.

In a statement issued on March 31, Mr. Wilkins urged that the proposed conference "include representatives of both races from the areas where the problem must be solved."

"A conference limited to elected state officials," the civil rights leader

Layne's Studio

CHIEF STEWARD *Oswald B. Pike (left) of the* S.S. African Pilot *smiles with pride as he presents New York City branch president Russell P. Crawford a check covering* 1956 *membership dues for the ship's crew. "We hope to sign up* 100 *percent NAACP membership for all ships of the Farrell Line," explained steward Pike. The Farrell Line is eminently fair in hiring and upgrading Negro seamen.*

said, "cannot present fairly the views of substantial minorities of Negro citizens in the affected states, nor can it reflect the opinion of the moderates among southern whites."

Such a meeting, Mr. Wilkins predicted, "at the very least would open the presently clogged channels of communication between the races in the South."

The NAACP official's statement was issued in response to a March 31 letter from President Eisenhower to Florida Governor LeRoy Collins. In his letter, the President said he was holding in abeyance the idea of a White House Conference on racial problems until it is clear whether Congress will act favorably on the Administration's proposal for a bi-partisan commission with subpoena powers to investigate race relations.

The President's letter was sent in reply to a telegram from Governor Collins, which the Chief Executive received on March 22. Governor Collins had requested the White House to hold a conference of southern governors and attorneys general to discuss pressing issues in the race relations situation.

President Eisenhower also told the Florida governor that if Congress does not cooperate on his plan for a civil rights commission, "I will have to consider other types of conferences, including the kind you suggest."

NAACP AID

Mississippi Leader Interviewed: "It's a downright lie to say that people from the northern states are pushing us Negroes to stand up for our rights in the South," declared a victim of the Mississippi reign of terror.

Gus Courts, president of the NAACP branch in Belzoni, Mississippi, asserted at a press conference in Dallas on March 28 that "nobody needs to tell me when I am mistreated and when I am prevented from voting and denied my rights. Nobody from the north, east or west needs to tell me how bullets feel in your body, put there by people who want to keep you down."

Mr. Courts, a grocer, was wounded by a shotgun blast after being warned to remove his name from the voting register. While visiting members of his family in Dallas, he talked with reporters. He plans settling there permanently.

"They have passed a law in Mississippi that no one can hold a public job that belongs to the NAACP," Mr. Courts told the newsmen. "They can do this because the Negroes have been intimidated, and they killed Rev. George Lee and tried to kill me to keep us from voting."

The 60-year-old grocer remarked that "if it were not for the NAACP I would not have gotten away from Mississippi so good. The NAACP field secretaries, regional and national representatives, came to me and rallied the help needed to get me back on my feet."

"Don't let nobody fool you, there is no organization that did what the NAACP did for the people in Mississippi. When we were under pressure and many Negroes could not get loans, the NAACP helped them arrange the loans."

"Some workers made the year's crops and when time came to pay, the boss told those who belonged to the NAACP, 'Let the NAACP pay you.' The NAACP distributed clothing and helped some get work on other plantations and in other states."

Turning to the racial situation in Texas, Mr. Courts predicted that "the situation will get dangerous in Texas if the law-abiding people don't organize to keep this terror from spreading. I say that the NAACP is the outstanding organization to lead us."

In Mississippi, he said, "even the legislators are telling the people the NAACP is agitating the condition in the state. Meanwhile, the prejudiced people have organized themselves to keep Negroes from their rights."

MAYOR GARDNER *of Erie, Pennsylvania, issued a proclamation on April 6, 1956, declaring Wednesday, April 11, 1956, as "NAACP Day." The branch celebrated the occasion with a "kick-off" dinner at the local YWCA. In the picture (from left) are Rev. J. D. Myers branch president; Jesse Thompson, membership drive chairman; Mayor Arthur Gardner; Mrs. Mary Marshall-Foulke, educational chairman; and John Flamer, NAACP field secretary who organized the membership drive.*

CIVIL RIGHTS

Four civil rights bills have been approved by the Senate subcommittee on constitutional rights. These are before the full committee. A brief description of these bills follows:

H. R. 5205 This amends 18. U.S.C. 1114 to include members of the Armed Forces under its protection. 18 U.S.C. 1114 makes it a Federal criminal offense to murder or assault the Government personnel named therein while they are in the performance of their duties. This bill passed the House in February 1956.

S. 900 This is the Anti-Lynching Bill. It makes it a criminal offense, punishable by a sentence up to twenty years, for two or more persons to

commit violence on a person because of his race, creed, color or national origin or for the purpose of punishing such person for alleged crime.

It also makes it a criminal offense for any Governmental officer charged with the custody of a prisoner to neglect to protect such prisoner or to fail to apprehend or prosecute any member of a lynch mob.

It authorizes the Attorney-General to investigate violations of the Act.

It provides civil remedies for the victim or his next of kin against mob members and the Governmental body governing the place of the mob action.

S. 902 This would create a Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice. It would authorize the appointment of a new Assistant Attorney General to head such division and additional personnel to enforce civil rights laws.

S. 903 This would amend existing law against intimidation and coercion in Federal elections to include primary elections, which are not now covered.

It would make it illegal to deny the vote to any eligible person in any election, Federal, state or local, because of race, color, religion or national origin.

It would provide civil remedies for persons illegally denied the right to vote and would authorize the Attorney General to bring suits for preventive or declaratory relief in the name of persons who are denied the right to vote.

On March 21, subcommittee No. 2 of the House judiciary committee reported out H. R. 259, an anti-lynching bill, and H. R. 627, an omnibus bill. Both of these bills were introduced by Congressman Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.).

The main provisions of H. R. 627 are as follows:

1. A Commission on Civil Rights in the Executive Branch to make a continuing study of civil rights and report to the President. It would not have subpoena powers.
2. A Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice and an increase in FBI personnel trained in civil rights cases.
3. A Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights with authority to hold hearings and subpoena witnesses.
4. Amendment of existing Civil Rights Statutes (18 U.S.C. 241, 242, and 1583) to make them more enforceable and to extend civil remedies.
5. Amendment of election laws to give further protection to voters. The provisions of this section are identical with S. 903.
6. Prohibition of segregation in interstate travel with criminal and civil penalties for violation.

What the Branches Are Doing

California: E. V. McIntoch, president of the SAN BERNARDINO branch, has announced that Arthur P. Townsend, San Bernardino real estate dealer, has accepted appointment as national director of the voters' registration campaign.

The RICHMOND branch is carrying on a three-month membership drive to increase its enrollment.

A resolution directing its branches "to cooperate fully with local labor councils both in achieving labor's just gains and in eliminating the remaining vestiges of discrimination and segregation within labor's ranks," was unanimously adopted in February at the quarterly meeting of the SOUTHERN AREA CONFERENCE of the NAACP.

Delaware: Dr. Ralph Bunche was a speaker at a recent meeting of the WILMINGTON branch.

Illinois: Chicago citizens by the thousands packed the Chicago Coliseum on April 11 at the giant citywide "Hour of Prayer and mass rally" held in support of the heroic struggle of Montgomery, Alabama, Negroes against the jim-crow buses of their city. The meeting was under the auspices of the CHICAGO branch and supported by local churches, labor, business and other community groups.

The Illinois conference of NAACP branches called upon U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell to "thoroughly investigate" the record and attitude of Judge Ross Reynolds toward Negroes. Judge Reynolds has filed an application for appointment to the federal court in the eastern district of Illinois. The NAACP cites evidence to show that Judge Reynolds exhibited a prejudiced attitude in litigation involving segregation in the public schools of Cairo, Illinois, when the case was being considered in his court.

Negro tenants in the Trumball Park Homes Project on April 1 began using the public streets in that area heretofore untravelled by them.

Massachusetts: Wondering why it has only 2,000 financial members out of a Greater Boston Negro population of 55,000, the BOSTON branch undertook a study called "Operation Embarrassment." The study was designed to find out how widespread the demand is for a more active local branch; to promote the awakening to public interest in the branch.

We excerpt two paragraphs from "Operation Embarrassment":

"No survey was needed to arrive at the foregoing, for these facts are known to all members of the Boston branch Yet the study committee was curious to know how many of those contacted were members and how many were not. Further, the committee sought to

Daisy Dunn

HILTON G. HILL (*second from left*), *president of Hilton G. Hill, Inc., international travel agents, congratulates Mrs. Delany Brooks of Cambria Heights, N. Y., for winning the "Win a Free Trip to Haiti" raffle conducted by his firm. Proceeds of the raffle went to the NAACP. Looking on are (left) the vice-president of Hilton G. Hill and NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins.*

ascertain why those who stated they were not members had not joined. Of those contacted, better than sixty-five percent admitted that they were not members. Of this group, only one person felt that the $2.00 membership fee was too high; two did not like the administrative officers; twenty-one felt that the administrative officers were seeking only power and prestige; and fifty-three stated that their reason for not joining was that they had never been invited to do so. At least two hundred and fifty failed to give any specific reason why they had not joined. However, there were other questions asked that were designed to get an answer to this inquiry. For example, 10 percent of those questioned felt that they were not welcome to join the local group. Again 10 percent felt that there was no need for the NAACP in Boston. One out of every three persons contacted felt that the Boston Branch was not actively serving the community. . . .

The committee has found that the NAACP does have strong competition, although at times it may appear to be subtle. As with any successful business, the methods necessary to sell a product must be carefully considered. The methods necessary to sell this particular product, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,

may be broken down into four major areas: (1) Better defining the "NEED" for a stronger NAACP here in Boston; (2) Creating MORE ENTHUSIASM among the Branch's full membership; (3) Devising means of acquainting the Boston Negro with his responsibility to the problems which he now shuns; (4) Coordinating the entire forces of the organization in pulling together the most effective and decisive weapons to combat racial discrimination. . . ."

Michigan: The GRAND RAPIDS branch started a get-out-the-vote campaign under the leadership of Mrs. Wadsworth Bissell, branch vice-president.

In outlining the campaign at the monthly mass meeting, Mrs. Bissell pointed out that many elections are won at the primary level, and emphasized the fact that voting is a privilege which should not be taken lightly when many fellow Negro Americans are risking their lives for the same opportunity. A group of over one hundred workers made personal visits, telephone calls, and arranged transportation to two neighborhood registration locations. As a result, approximately 450 new voters were registered and thus able to vote in the February primaries.

Later in the meeting, the Rev. W. L. Patterson, a local Baptist minister spoke on communism and its relation to the Negro American. He informed the group of the constant pressures brought to bear on the Negro and warned that we must continue to resist.

David J. McNamara, new director of the Grand Rapids Human Relations Commission, spoke to the branch in February. He gave a brief history of human relations commissions in the United States and pledged himself to work for better understanding between Negro and white people in Grand Rapids. Mr. McNamara believes that the lack and location of housing is one of the biggest problems this city has to solve.

The school committee recently completed a study of the educational facilities in the Negro area of Grand Rapids. The findings were presented to the February mass meeting by Mrs. Wadsworth Bissell, and to the board of directors of the branch. In a letter to the President of the board of education, Dr. W. W. Plummer, branch president, pointed out the extreme overcrowding and the unquestionable increase in enrollment in the next four years.

Several professional studies made by the city in recent years have supported the recommendations made by the branch and other civic groups that additional elementary schools be built, yet response from the board of education is either nil or inadequate. Also, the school districts are set up so that voluntary segreagtion is enforced, leaving two of the seven schools in the locality with an under-enrollment.

The Grand Rapids youth council sent three delegates — Mary Lou Lewis, David Mickens, and Carol Bunn — to the Civil Rights Mobilization in Washington. The council raised money for the trip by washing automobiles, baby sitting and doing general housecleaning.

Minnesota: The MINNEAPOLIS branch conducted a special finance campaign in March to raise funds to combat the recent wave of terrorism and the economic pressures being exerted against Negroes in the South.

Phil Gelb of Radio Station KUOM was guest speaker at the March 18 meeting of the Minneapolis branch.

Bernard D. Toliver represented the MILWAUKEE branch at the recent Civil Rights Mobilization held in Washington, D. C.

New York: The BROOKLYN branch sent six delegates to the Civil Rights

Mobilization in Washington, and a committee on fair housing to Albany to confer with the governor and legislators. Honorable Hubert T. Delany was guest speaker at a joint brotherhood program sponsored by the YONKERS branch. The STATEN ISLAND branch celebrated brotherhood week with a speech by Dr. Adolph Stern, professor at Wagner college. Branch director Gloster Current was speaker at the special Thursday, March 20, meeting of the EAST ELMHURST branch. Mr. Current was also speaker at a recent meeting of the CORONA branch. The March 19 meeting of the JAMAICA branch was devoted to study and discussion of branch by-laws.

Oregon: Recent speakers before the KLAMATH branch were branch president, William Barnett, and Hiroto Zakoji, who spent several summers on the Klamath Indian Reservation as a student of Klamath cultural history. The branch also celebrated national brotherhood week, with president Barnett as featured speaker. The PORTLAND branch has worked out a very effective voters' information service.

Pennsylvania: The PHILADELPHIA branch has forwarded to Senator James H. Duff and Governor George M. Leader copies of a resolution adopted by the executive board and members urging them to eliminate remaining segregation and discrimination in the National Guard and United States Reserve units in Pennsylvania.

Under existing law all persons inducted under selective service, beginning in 1955, are required to serve a period of duty in the Armed Forces Reserve (Reserve and National Guard) after completion of their active duty assignment.

The branch resolution points out that there have been many instances where Negro veterans who have served in battle in Korea in integrated units have been directed on their return to civilian life to serve in racially segregated Armed Forces Reserve units and the same condition confronts veterans of World War II who wish to serve in the Armed Forces Reserve as a patriotic duty. These conditions are contrary to directives that order abolishmentt of segregation.

A day of prayer for the oppressed of the United States was observed by six groups in a mass meeting held on March 21 at the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, 42nd and Wallace Streets. This meeting, spearheaded by The Links, Inc., The Girlfriends, Inc., and the Gay Northeasterners, was supported by members of the Mt. Olivet Church,

NAACP *director of branches Gloster Current presents a trophy to Florence Lucas, president of the Jamaica, N. Y., branch for exceeding her branch's quota in the 1955 citywide membership campaign.*

Pinn Memorial Baptist Church, and the Philadelphia branch of the NAACP.

Over 500 people listened to NAACP's Ruby Hurley, southeastern field secretary, as she revealed the courage of the new Negro in the south today in such locations as Montgomery, Ala., Orangesburg, S. C. and other areas. She spoke of the effects of the U. S. Supreme Court's Decision of 1954 in creating this newness in the southern Negro. She disclosed this new Negro's determination to gain full freedom and appealed to those in attendance to give these people the much needed support and backing.

After Mrs. Hurley's address over $300 was collected and earmarked for the Montgomery Improvement Association. These funds are to be forwarded through the Philadelphia office of the NAACP.

Texas: The VICTORIA COUNTY branch closed its annual membership drive on February 24 with a total of 515 members and $1,329.50 collected. One life member, Pete Rudolph, has paid $300 toward his life membership. Six awards went to workers bringing in the largest number of members: Dr. C. A. Dudley, J. H. Alexander, Francis Williams, Jr., Mrs. Verna, Mrs. Frankie King, and Mrs. Dorean Purdy.

Virginia: The RICHMOND branch does it again with its sale of NAACP

THREE *Southerners whose civil rights have been trampled upon discuss the situation at Delegates Assembly for Civil Rights, Washington, D.C., March* 4-6, 1956. *Gus Courts (left), president of Belzoni, Miss., branch narrowly missed death by assassination after he refused to remove his name from voting list. L. A. Blakoman (center), president of Elloree, S.C., branch was threatened by Ku Klux Klan and denied needed building materials. The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy (right) of Montgomery, Ala., is one of twenty-four ministers arrested in that city for their leadership of the bus boycott.*

Christmas seals. According to Dr. J. M. Tinsley, branch president, the amount of money colleced from the sale of seals amounted to $839.56, of which amount $359.51 came from the city schools, as follows:

George Mason	$ 66.45
George W. Carver	52.07
James H. Blackwell	45.41
Maggie Walker High	41.00
J. Andrew Bowler	25.00
Navy Hill	25.00
Webster Davis	25.00
West End School	23.20
Albert V. Norrell	20.13
Armstrong High	18.63
Buchanan	14.62
Sidney	3.00
	$359.51

Wisconsin: The MILWAUKEE branch presented Dr. Theodore R. M. Howard, nationally known Mississippi leaders, at its regular monthly meeting on April 8. Dr. Howard spoke on racial conditions in the South.

On page ?? we publish a picture of little Anita Eugenia Amos, whose father, Preston Amos, took out an NAACP membership for her when she was only ten-weeks' old. She was born on Christmas Day, 1955; her sole achievement thus far. Her membership was taken out during September, 1955, while she was still nameless, sexless and in the embryonic stage. The membership was made out in the name of *** Amos. When Mr. Amos made the membership for his daugher, he explained:

"I belive so strongly in the NAACP and its objectives that I hereby apply for a membership for my unborn child. I perform this act in the hope that by doing so, I am in a small way contributing to the fight for freedom. I do this in the hope that it might help to win for the child the respect and dignity to which each human being in America is entitled.

"If the child lives when he or she is born, I promise to retain the membership in the NAACP until his or her adulthood. If the child dies, I pledge to continue the membership in his or her name as long as I live.

"In doing this, I have but one regret. That regret is that I cannot afford to give the child a life membership in the NAACP even before life itself commences."

New Jersey: Mrs. Cordelia Johnson, president; Eola Jett, secretary; and Leon Geant; were delegates from the JERSEY CITY branch to the leadership conference on civil rights held in Washington, D. C., on March 4.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

Among recent life memberships in the NAACP are those of Alan Paton, world-renowned South African novelist; Dr. Helene D. Mayer, chief anesthestist of the Harlem Hospital, New York City; the Anesthesiology Department of Harlem Hospital; and the Washington, D.C., Pigskin Club, a group of professional and business men in the capital city.

SOME *of the "Miss NAACP" principals of the Charleston, S. C., branch at the close of the contest.* CENTER: *The* 1956 *executive committee of the New York City branch on the stage of the West* 137*th Street YWCA immediately after the installation ceremonies.* BOTTOM: *West Coast regional advisory committee of coast presidents are shown at a meeting held in San Francisco, California, February* 10-11. *Presidents were present from Washington, Oregon, California, and Nevada.*

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Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP, was chief speaker on April 14 at the CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE annual conference on human relations. Among the conference leaders were Dr. Brewton Berry, professor of sociology at Ohio State; Dr. F. B. Joyner, professor of history at Miami university; and Homer Royer, assistant superintendent of schools at Dayton, Ohio.

The well-known soprano Eliabelle Davis appeared in recital at CSC on April 19. Her appearance marked the close of CSC's current guest artist series.

■

Publisher P. B. Young, Sr., of the Norfolk, Virginia, *Journal and Guide* resigned from the Southern Education Reporting Service on March 17, 1956, because of the "grossly unfair" editorials in papers, whose editors are on the SERS board, attacking the NAACP.

■

The NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE AND FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS *Southern Project Report 1953-55* reports that during its two-year duration the project has helped 520 Negro students to move from 81 segregated high schools to 138- non-segregated colleges and universities in the North and South, with the assistance of $260,000 in college project scholarships. This is a greater number than made this transition in any previous ten year period.

■

President Samuel D. Proctor of VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY reports a collection of more than $30,000, so far, during the Founders' Day Drive.

■

Fifth annual workshop in Community Human Relations will be held at the UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO June 23-July 7. The aims of the workshop are to develop insights about personal, group and intergroup behavior; to develop concepts and skills for leading and participating in groups; to get a better understanding of organizations and community problems; and to experiment with new ways of solving these problems.

■

The AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES has received an award of a quarter million dollars for the continuation of its program in Oriental languages. Under this program the ACLS is producing dictionaries, text-books, grammars, and similar materials with which Americans can study the contemporary languages of Asia and North Africa.

■

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help, will become *Lovejoy-Jones College Scholarships Guide*, according to its author-editor, Theodore S. Jones of Milton, Massachusetts, in the fall of 1956.

■

Dr. Hugh M. Gloster, professor of English at Hampton Institute, was chief speaker on March 19 at a meeting of NEW YORK UNIVERSITY's English Graduate Association. Dr. Gloster, who was a Fulbright professor at Hiroshima university in Japan from 1953 to 1955, talked on "Teachers and the Teaching of English in a Japanese University."

■

Out of the 76 persons on the scholarship honor roll for the first semester at DILLARD UNIVERSITY, 37 of them are from New Orleans.

■

A bureau of placement service has been organized at SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE (Notre Dame, Indiana) to help graduates of the college secure satisfactory positions.

■

The sixteenth annual meeting of the COLLEGE LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION was held at the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical college April 27-28.

■

Dr. Kenneth C. Miller, chairman of the department of foreign languages at Southern University, was one of the scheduled speakers at the annual Foreign Language Conference held at the UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY April 26-28.

■

FAYETTVILLE STATE TEACHERS

COLLEGE was host, April 11-15, to the twentieth annual Conference of the National Association of Dramatic and Speech Arts. The four-day meeting was replete with displays, lectures, discussions and demonstrations.

Four students at FSTC, two freshmen and two seniors, excelled in scholarship during the fall semester by making all-A averages.

■

FISK UNIVERSITY was host, March 29-31, to 300 scientists from ten southeastern states at the twenty-second annual meeting of the American Physical Society. This is the first time the group has met on a Negro college campus.

Fisk has embarked upon a $1,750,000 educational reorganization program which is expected to change many aspects of traditional campus life. Plans call for implementation over a three-year period, to begin immediately.

■

Robert M. Hutchins, president of the FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC, has announced that the board of directors has created two new vice-presidential positions and authorized other administrative changes to enable the Fund to expand its program.

■

Dr. Oaurence C. Jones, the "Little Professor" and founder of PINEY WOODS COUNTRY LIFE SCHOOL, was one of the speakers at the Bald Knob Easter sunrise service near Lato Pass, Illinois, on April 1.

■

The Rev. Herman L. Counts of JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY con-

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ducted the spiritual emphasis program at South Carolina state college, March 25-30.

■

The SHAW UNIVERSITY honor roll for the first semester lists 86 students: 18 freshmen, 20 sophomores, 13 juniors, 31 seniors, and 4 in the school of religion.

"My duty as a Christian" was the theme of university religious emphasis week, which ended March 9. Guests leaders were Barbara Atkeson of Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, field representative of the Baptist Student Movement of the American Baptist Convention; and Dr. George D. Kelsey of Columbus, Georgia, associate professor of Christian ethics at Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, New Jersey.

The univeristy was host, March 16-17, to the festival finals of the North Carolina High School Drama Association. Fourteen plays were presented and classified.

Famous British historian and educator, Dr. S. E. Gerard Priestley, was university speaker on March 20 on the fires of nationalism and international politics.

■

A group of prominent educational and civic leaders met at Holly Knoll (Capahosic, Virginia), March 3-4 at the invitation of the PHELPS-STOKES FUND for an informal discussion of the problems of race relations in the United States.

■

Guy Murchie, Jr. (noted author, aerial navigator and naturalist) received the John Burroughs Association Medal for 1956 in recognition of his book, *Song of the Sky*. The award was presented on April 2, at

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the annual birthday celebration for John Burroughs in the auditorium of THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Only one reptile has made Ireland its home since the last Ice Age and it is not a snake but a lizard, says Dr. Richard Zweifel, assistant curator of amphibians reptiles at the AMNH. Despite the popular legend that St. Patrick drove the "snakes" from the "Emerald Isle," scientific evidence indicates that these animals have not lived in Ireland for at least many thousand, if not a million, years.

■

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE was host, March 14-16, to the eleventh annual Institute on Marriage and Family Living.

■

President Willa B. Player of Bennett college (Greensboro, N. C.) was the 75th anniversary speaker at SPELMAN COLLEGE on March 11.

■

Major Roy C. Abraham, a linguist who has compiled grammars and dictionaries of more different African languages than any other living scholar, will be in residence on the ATLANTA UNIVERSITY campus during the 1956-57 academic year, according to President Rufus E. Clement. Major Abraham has received a Fulbright grant for travel and will enjoy the hospitality of the university while he is in the United States.

Frederick D. Jones, Jr., Chicago artist, won the top purchase award in the annual Atlanta University Exhibition of Painting, Sculpture and Prints by Negro artist. He received the $300 Atlanta University Award for the best portrait or figure painting for his somber and exquisitely detailed oil, "Our Lady of Peace."

Dr. Paul B. Sears, newly elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, addressed the Sigma Xi Club of the university on April 3. The Rev. W. E. Carrington, pastor of St. Catherine AME Zion church, New Rochelle, N. Y., gave four addresses at the university center during observance of religious emphasis week. Dr. Robert Armstrong

of the department of sociology and anthropology has been chosen by the Social Science Research Council to attend the Summer Research Training Institute in Law and Social Relations at the Harvard Law School June 25-August 10.

Dr. Mary L. Reddick, chairman of the biology department, is one of twenty or more Radcliffe college graduates pictured in a work on the Radcliffe Ph. D. published by the Radcliffe Committee on Education for Women. Dr. Reddick appears in a section devoted to fields of work undertaken by women. A special workshop in communications will be offered at the AU summer school under the auspices of the Phelps-Stokes Fund Project for the Improvement of Instruction in Secondary Schools, according to Dr. N. P. Tillman, who will direct the project.

■

BARBER-SCOTIA COLLEGE reports 57 students on its first semester honor roll. The new college dining hall and the little chapel were dedicated on 89th founders' day, January 28. Dorothy Foster of the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian church, USA, gave the dedicatory address; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk, the founders' day address. The college observed religious emphasis week March 7-9, with Dr. Thomas A. Jenkins of Charlotte, N. C., conducting the services.

■

The UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND officially opened its thirteenth annual campaign on April 3, with a meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City. This year's goal is $2 million, the largest yet sought by the UNCF in support of the operating budgets of its 30 member colleges.

■

One hundred and fifty different courses will be offered for study this summer at LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, according to an announcement by U. S. Maxwell, director of summer sessions. The eight-week session will begin June 11 and extend through August 3.

The university was host, April 18-21, to the eighth annual Headliner Week interscholastic press workshop; on March 15-16, to the sixteenth annual Farmers and Homemakers Conference. "Religion—The Guide to Human Understanding" was the theme for Religious Emphasis Week, March 25-29.

Three magazines, two newspapers and a news bureau were named by the university department of journalism and the university board of curators to receive the Lincoln University Awards in April.

Redbook, *Life* and *Readers Digest* are the magazines that received the award for signficant contributions to better human relations. The award goes also to the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, the New York *Post*, and the City News Bureau of Chicago, Illinois.

■

One hundred and sixty-eight VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE students made the honor roll for the first semester of the current school year. Of this number, four students received a 4.0 or straight "A" average.

VSC was host, March 22-23, to the fourth annual Congress of Col-

ored Parents and Teachers. Keynote speaker was Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, president of Virginia Union university. The department of adult education sponsored a one-day conference on April 13 for community leaders on the theme "Adult Leadership for Communities in Transition."

Among recent performers at VSC were the de Paur Infantry Chorus on March 20, and the Morehouse college debating team.

DR. KENNETH C. MILLER, *chairman of the department of modern foreign languages at Southern University.*

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Book Reviews

AFRO-CUBAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Los Instrumentos de la Música Afrocubana. III: Los Tambores Xilofónicos y los Membranófonos Abiertos A a N. **Por Fernando Ortiz. Habana: Publicaciones de la Dirección de Cultura del Ministerio de Educación, 1952. 472pp. Illustrated.**

Los Instrumentos de la Música Afrocubana. IV: Los Membranófonos Abiertos, N a Z, los Bimembranofonos y Otros Tambores Especiales. **Por Fernando Ortiz. Habana: Cardenas y Cia., 1954. 452pp. Illustrated.**

Los Instrumentos de la Música Afrocubana. V: Los Pulsativos, los Fricativos, los Insuflativos y los aeritivos. Indices Generales. **Por Fernando Ortiz. Habana: Cardenas y Cia., 1955. 529 pp. Illustrated.**

In these three titles, Fernando Ortiz, probably the greatest living authority on the culture of the Cuban Negro, continues his scholarly studies of the African origins of Cuban popular dances and music. Volumes I and II of *Afro-Cuban Musical Instruments* were reviewed in the April 1954 *Crisis* at page 248. And the two volumes which preceded study of the musical instruments—*La Africanía de la Música Folklórica de Cuba (1950)* and *Los Bailes y el Teatro de los Negros en el Folklore de Cuba (1951)*—were reviewed in the June-July 1951 *Crisis* (at page 390) and the December 1951 *Crisis* (at page 661), respectively.

Dr. Ortiz makes a distinction between Afro-Cuban musical instruments and instruments of Afro-Cuban music, since many of the latter are actually not of African origin. He also studies the instruments created in Cuba by Afro-Cubans. In Volumes III, IV, and V he studies the tambours *(tambores)* and the pulsative and fricative instruments brought by African Negroes to Cuba or which were created in Cuba by their descendants under African influence. He describes the tambours, both membrafonic and bi-membranfonic, catalogues them according to the sounds they produce, classifies them ethnographically, and then discusses them in relation to their sociological functions in Afro-Cuban rituals.

Afro-Cuban music is radically different from white music because of the occult and magic art employed in construction of the tambours, the great variety and complexity of the drum rhythms, and the prodigious techniques involved. Only people trained from early childhood in the technique of Afro-Cuba drumming can play Afro-Cuban tambour music. "Musically the tambours called *batá* are the most valuable of Afro-Cuba drums and appear to be unsurpassed by any other Negro membraphones," says Dr. Ortiz. The *batá* are the sacred drums of the *santería* or *lucumí*, the religious system of Afro-Cubans. They consist of three drums called, in order of size, from large to small, *Iyá*, *Itótele*, and *Kón-*

kolo. Their drumheads must be from the skins of male animals; they have to be ritually initiated; their drummers must have a sacred name in addition to their own; and their drummers must serve a long and arduous apprenticeship.

The *batá* have a language of their own, and their drummers have a special expression while playing as well as special occupational diseases. Their hands often get bloody, they frequently urinate blood after long hours of playing, and they suffer from other psychomedical disorders common to Cuban drum players.

So broad and deep is the scholarship involved in these volumes that it is impossible to mention all the significant topics discussed by Dr. Ortiz. There is a chapter on the *ñáñigos*, a Cuban secret society of African origin; *bongó* music and the *bongó* drums; the *flauta de papaya;* and many other fascinating instruments. Volume V has general indexes to all volumes, appendices, twenty-six pages of bibliography, an index to the figures and drawings, and twenty-eight pages of listed musical instruments. No one interested in African transculturation in Cuba can overlook these volumes, and they are indispensable for an understanding of Cuban culture generally and Afro-Cubans in particular.

WALDO IVY

FOUR CIVILIZATIONS

Red, Black, Blond and Olive. Studies in Four Civilizations: Zuñi, Haiti, Soviet Russia, Israel. By Edmund Wilson. New York: Oxford University Press, 1956. VIII + 500pp. $6.75.

Edmund Wilson reveals himself as a very perceptive traveler. He is not interested in "*la richesse des calessons de la signora Livia . . . [mais] les humeurs de ces nations et leurs façons,*" as Montaigne advises; he gets at the inclination of the people he visits and tells us much about their humors, manners and customs. He approaches the Zuñi, Haiti, and Israel chiefly through their religions; Russia, through Marxism, which in a certain sense is also a religion, since Marxists ascribe their own purpose to an external reality and then conceive of themselves as cooperating with that reality.

What struck the author about the Zuñi Indians of western New Mexico (whom he visited in 1947) is their hostility to outsiders, their spectacular festivals, and how their religion has enabled them to hold their tribal life intact against the white man. ". . . They have never been influenced by the white man's religion. . . . They have managed in a most curious way to incorporate modern conveniences—radios, phonographs, cars, gas ovens, Delco plants—in their traditional tribal life without being affected by modern ideas,

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and they strive to relax not a strand of the web that holds them together. This is really the Indians' domain: and it is run by interlocking religious orders, with a board of priests at the top."

"My feelings about the Zunis, as I left," says Mr. Wilson, "were mixed. I was torn between admiration for their stoutness and self-consistency and impatience at their exclusiveness and bigotry in relation to the rest of the world."

Although intelligent people may deplore "exclusiveness and bigotry," one suspects that the Zuñi are wise in clinging to their tribal ways in a white supremacist America where detribalized Indians would hardly become assimilated Americans.

Haiti, which the author visited in 1949, is a unique blend of France and Africa. France is the mulatto cream on the *boquite* of African milk. But beneath Haiti's sophisticated façade there is political corruption, economic want, widespread illiteracy and superstition. Visitors to Haiti usually transmogrify Voodoo, which is a religion, into a ridiculous credulity, which it is not. Though many upper-class Haitians are *vaudouisant*, they refused to recognize or to study seriously the folklore and religion of the masses until Dr. Jean Price-Mars wrote his *Ainsi Parla l'Oncle* (1928). In fact, they sedulously ignored their African heritage. But Haitian writers, beginning with *La Revue Indigéne (1927)*, have now broken with "the traditional Francophile culture." Mr. Wilson examines three of them and their highly sophisticated writings: . Philippe Thoby - Marcelin, Emile Roumer, and the late Jacques Roumain.

"In Haiti, in any case, for all their fiascos, they have made something out of their breed. It is something which is not provincial French, which is still less a reversion to Africa; it is a spirit and a point of view that are not likely to be easily a malleable to either the South American or the North American mould."

The Russian "blond" is a diary of Mr. Wilson's visit to that country in 1935. He offers us many insights into Russian character, individual Russian types, and the Soviet social and cultural structure.

The section on Israel opens with a linguistic and literary examination of the Book of Genesis. "First of all," he exclaims, "[are] the surprises of the language. The Bible in Hebrew is far more a different thing from the Bible in any translation than the original Homer, say, is from the best of the translations of Homer, because the language in which it is written is more different from English than Greek is. . . . The Hebrew language is . . . emphatic to a degree with which our language can hardly compete. . . . Does the Westernized modernized Jew not live in this structure, too? He has mastered it; in a practical way, he lives by it. Yet his Bible and the language in which it was written seem never to be quite absent from the background of his mind."

While in Israel in 1954, the author attended a Passover service conducted by the Samaritans in accordance with the prescriptions in the Book of Exodus. The Samaritans, he discovered, had their own text of the Pentateuch, refused to recognize the prophets, and rejected "the whole version of Israelite history composed by the dominant Judahites; they have never regarded themselves as Jews, but always refer to the Jews as a race of successful imposters. . . ." Mr. Wilson depicts the paradox of Israel, a modern republic with a Biblical heritage, struggling to survive in a tense Middle East.

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LOOKING & LISTENING

(*Continued from page* 287)

before the [Nasser] revolution because they took up all nationalist slogans and made them their own.

'The United States is the greatest country in the world, but you can do great harm to the world if you continue to support colonialism against the philosophy of your own revolution.'

SOUTH AFRICAN APARTHEID

IN discussing the influence of colonialism on racial conflicts in Africa, Dr. A. K. Busia, professor of sociology at the University College of the Gold Coast, comments on the economically suicidal aspects of *apartheid*. We quote these excerpts from the *New Times and Ethiopia News* (London, March 17, 1956):

Moreover, the racial policy of South Africa is at variance with the economic and industrial needs of the country and that contradiction, too, is a cause of conflict. Modern industry demands the co-operation of labor, capital and management; but apartheid is a policy of separation. It is a policy which seeks to maintain the racial ascendancy of the Whites and economic and political subordination of the larger African population. Such a policy can only lead to conflict and tragedy, for in the twentieth century there are no peoples in Africa that have not been touched by the historical trends towards freedom, nor the economic trends towards higher standards of living.

It is true that there are still colonial territories in Africa to-day where the Africans seem silent and happy under foreign domination and where the restlessness and discontent manifest in British and French territories is absent; but the silence is temporary. No people have as yet perpetually preferred a paternalism, however benevolent, let alone authoritarianism, to the rugged freedom of independence.

In our world to-day, the development of technology, the increasing output of industry, the industrial and trade relations that need to be established for production and distribution, and the enlarging sense of justice and responsibility are making colonialism and racialism both irrational and dishonourable. No longer can they be justified on the grounds of patriotism or prestige or divine ordination. . . .

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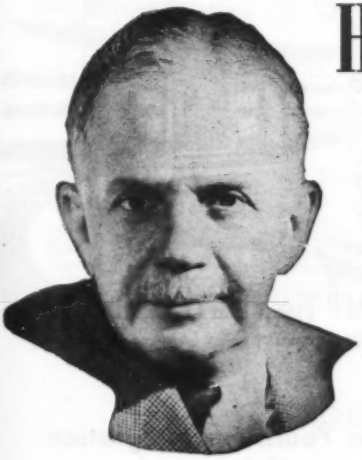

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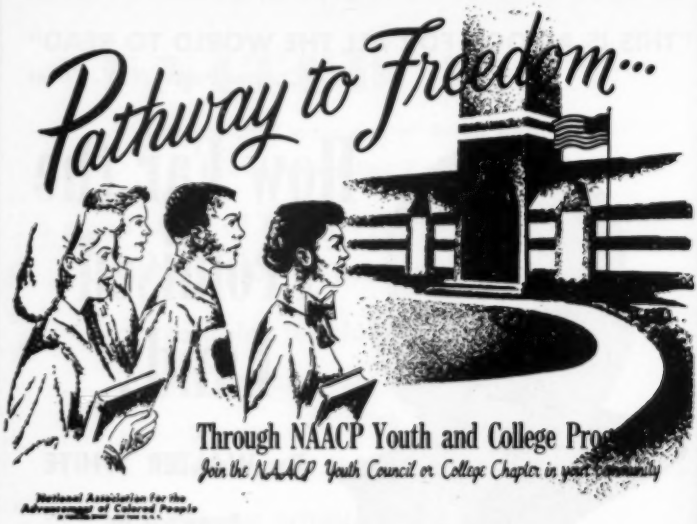
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Stocks and Bonds	1,614,810.89
Policy Loans, Mortgages and Real Estate	1,699,142.72
Interest, Rents and Premiums Due and Accrued	47,039.53
Total	$3,450,127.02

— LIABILITIES —

Legal Reserve on Outstanding Policies	$2,059,710.92
Reserved for Claims, Taxes, Dividends and Misc.	184,680.21
	$2,244,391.13
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